

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a message analyzer and a method for analyzing messages which are transmitted via service access points from layers of an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A message analyzer and a method for analyzing messages which are transmitted between the individual layers of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model in the case of a communications system constructed according to the OSI reference model are described in the not prior published German Patent Application DE 102 04 657 A1. This message analyzer thereby has means with which the causal relationship between individual messages from a chronologically listed sequence of all messages, irrespective of the respectively relevant layer of the OSI reference model, can be displayed. For this purpose, a supplementary item of information for each message which is transmitted is stored in each storage device during a test run, from which it can be determined by the analyzer, which messages were produced as a result of another message. Conversely, it is likewise possible to determine with respect to a specific message, which message is the cause of transmission of the specific subsequent message.

The selection of the message, for which preceding or subsequent messages which are in a causal relationship with the message are determined, is effected by means of

5 selection of the message in a first region of a display
device. In this first region of the display device,
merely a limited number of messages can be displayed, the
messages displayed respectively in the first region of
the display device being displayed after reading in of
10 the items of information from a storage device in table
form. The arrangement of the items of information which
are displayed in the first region is thereby effected on
the basis of an item of time information which is stored
for each individual message.

15 It is thereby disadvantageous that the number of messages
displayed in the first region forms respectively only a
small part of the entire number of messages which are
stored in the storage device during a test run. In
particular, a multiplicity of messages is displayed in
20 the first region due to sorting of the messages on the
basis of the item of time information, which messages can
remain outwith consideration during analysis of a test
scenario since they are neither in a direct causal
relationship with the remaining messages nor relate to
25 the same layer of the O S I reference model.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There exists a need to provide a message analyzer and a
method for analyzing messages in which an evaluation of a
characteristic feature for a multiplicity of messages
30 which are transmitted via one service access point is
possible, without requiring all the information relating
to all available messages to be read in by the message
analyzer.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention,
35 in one embodiment, the messages stored in a storage

5 device of a message analyzer are read in by means of a selector. Detailed information relating to individual messages is displayed in a first region of a display device by listing the messages in chronological sequence. It is advantageous that, by means of the
10 selector, a characteristic feature is determined for a specific group of messages, namely all those messages which have been transmitted via a specific service access point. This characteristic feature can then be displayed as a course over a large number of messages in
15 a second region of the display device and makes possible a rapid overview across a wide range of messages. Preferably the course of the characteristic feature for the entire number of messages stored in the storage device during a test run is determined.

20 Hence an evaluation with respect to a characteristic feature for a large group of messages is possible on the basis of the displayed course in the second region, the quantity of data read in by means of the selector being greatly reduced. The data transfer is restricted to
25 reading in of information underlying the characteristic feature only of those messages which have been transmitted via one or more specific service access points and hence reduces the loading times.

It may be advantageous in one embodiment if, during the
30 evaluation of the course of a characteristic feature of the messages transmitted via one specific service access point, additional items of information relating to a group of messages transmitted at a specific point in time are utilized, in that in order to display detailed
35 information in the first region, a specific sequence of messages with all the items of information from the

5 storage device are read in by means of the selector. A
message is thereby established for the selector by means
of a selection of a specific point in the second region,
which message forms a reference point for the sequence
of messages which are to be read in for display in the
10 first region.

A further advantage, in one embodiment, is that, in the
second region, a preselection of specific points can be
made in that in the second region a specific point can
be marked with a marking, the sequence of messages which
15 corresponds to this specific point only being read in
upon selection of the marking in the second region by
means of the selector. In particular, if a plurality of
such markings in the second region marks different
specific points, a repeated exchange between the
20 individual sequences which are to be displayed in the
first region is possible in a simple manner. If for
example significant changes in the test run are marked
by means of the markings, then the changes arising
respectively in the sequence in the messages can be
25 compared with each other in a simple manner. The use of
the corresponding markings thereby allows exactly the
same messages to be displayed repeated in the first
region.

During a test run, additional items of information
30 relating to the test run can be stored in the storage
device, if for example a specific event occurs in the
test run, for example, a change of attenuation. When
displaying a course of a characteristic feature, then
markings are set automatically at the corresponding
35 positions of the diagram. Critical points in the stored
chronological sequence of messages can easily be found on

5 the basis of the automatically set markings displayed in
the second region, and the respective detailed items of
information, upon selection of the automatically set
markings, can be read in from the storage device by means
of the selector. By means of targeted location of a
10 specific sequence of messages for which the detailed
items of information are read in by means of the
selector, respectively only a small part of the large
quantity of data, which is stored in the storage device
relating to the entirety of messages, is read in. The
15 required quantity of data to be loaded is hence
considerably reduced, as a result of which an improvement
in the user friendliness of the message analyzer is
achieved.

Still other aspects, features, and advantages of the
20 present invention are readily apparent from the following
detailed description, simply by illustrating a number of
particular embodiments and implementations, including the
best mode contemplated for carrying out the present
invention. The present invention is also capable of
25 other and different embodiments, and its several details
can be modified in various obvious respects, all without
departing from the spirit and scope of the present
invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description are
to be regarded as illustrative in nature, and not as
30 restrictive.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

An exemplary embodiment of the method according to the
invention and of the message analyzer according to the
invention are displayed in the drawings and are explained
35 in more detail in the subsequent description. There are

5 shown:

Fig. 1 depicts a display by way of example of an OSI reference model in a test scenario,

Fig. 2 depicts a schematic representation of an embodiment of a message analyzer consistent with
10 the invention,

Fig. 3 depicts a first example of a display on a display device of a message analyzer consistent with the invention,

Fig. 4 depicts a second example of a display on a display device of a message analyzer consistent
15 with the invention, and

Fig. 5 depicts a third example of a display on a display device of a message analyzer consistent with the invention.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As an introduction, an example of an Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model with a test scenario, as is used for example during testing of new software components for mobile telephone system, is
25 intended to be explained briefly, with reference to the schematic representation of Fig. 1, for better understanding of the invention. The OSI reference model is represented simplified in Fig. 1 and comprises five layers, which for example represent an end system of a
30 subscriber of a mobile telephone system. The first layer is a bit transmission layer 1 ("physical layer"; PHY) which reflects the actual transmission of physical items

5 of information, i.e. the bitwise transmission for
example of useful data.

Above the bit transmission layer 1 a second layer 2 is
disposed ("radio link control"; RLC/ "media access
control"; MAC), which is followed by a third layer 3
10 ("radio resource control"; RRC), a fourth layer 4
("mobility management"; MM) and a fifth layer 5 ("test
control" 5.1; TC/ "call control" 5.2; CC) which forms the
application layer and hence the interface for use by the
mobile telephone subscriber or by the test apparatus in
15 the represented embodiment.

In order to control a test run, a test scenario 6 is
employed upon the described OSI reference model, which
test scenario communicates with different layers of the
OSI reference model via the respective service access
20 points thereof. In addition to the service access points,
which are disposed in a horizontal plane i.e. between the
layers, the test scenario 6 communicates with specific
layers via control service access points, which are
represented in Fig. 1 as vertically orientated ovals and
25 designated with the reference numbers 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3.
Via these control service access points 7.1 to 7.3,
parameters of the respective protocol of the layer can be
prescribed by the test scenario 6, which is a
predetermined run which is prescribed by a protocol
30 tester, for the relevant third, fourth or fifth layer 3,
4 or 5, and hence can be altered in a targeted manner
during a test run.

The individual layers of the OSI reference model
communicate by transmission of messages to each other,
35 the messages being transmitted respectively via service

5 access points from one layer to another. Also during
transmission of messages, differentiation can take place
between those service access points which are represented
in Fig. 1 as horizontally disposed ovals, as for example
are the service access points of the second layer 8.1,
10 8.2 and 8.3. The additionally present vertically
displayed service access points, for example the service
access point 9.1 of the bit transmission layer 1 and the
service access point 9.2 of the second layer 2 serve in
turn to transfer parameters which in this case however do
15 not stem from the external test scenario 6, but rather
from another layer of the OSI reference model.

During a test run, the messages which are transmitted via
the service access points of the layers of the OSI
reference model are stored in a file in a storage device
20 of the message analyzer. The messages are stored in this
so-called "log file" with a multiplicity of items of
information, such as for example the origin of the
message, the respective service access point via which
the message was transmitted, the transmission time, etc.
25 For this purpose, a connection 11 is provided as is shown
in the case of the message analyzer 10 which is
represented schematically in FIG. 2.

Via the connection 11, the messages are stored in
chronological sequence via an interface 12 in the storage
30 device 13 as a file. Access to the messages stored in the
storage device 13 is by means of a selector 14. By means
of the selector 14, for example a part of the messages
with all the information which is present in the storage
device 13 relating to the message can thereby be read in
35 or else, for a specific criterion, all those messages
which fulfill this criterion can be selected. For these

5 messages, for example a specific characteristic feature
is then determined by means of the selector 14, for this
purpose the corresponding storage region of the storage
device 13 being accessed in a targeted manner by means of
the selector 14, without requiring all the features of
10 the messages to be read in by means of the selector 14
from the storage device 13.

Merely a part of the information stored there relating to
the individual messages is singled out selectively from
the storage device 13 by means of the selector 14. The
15 quantity of items of information to be read in is hence
reduced. Correspondingly, the loading times for the data
to be evaluated are reduced. The selector 14 is connected
to a display device 15, the display device 15 having, for
example within a window displayed thereon, a first region
20 16 and a second region 17.

If for example a sequence of messages with its entire
information content is read in by means of the selector
14, all this information can be displayed in the first
region 16 of the selector 14, for which purpose for
25 example a limited number of messages, i.e. a sequence of
messages, is displayed in the first region 16 of the
display device 15 chronologically in table form. In
addition to the real time, at which each message was
transmitted, further items of information which describe
30 the message in more detail with respect to the content
can be displayed in the table.

In the second region 17, on the other hand, for a large
number of messages which are selected according to a
criterion which can be established by the user, merely a
35 small part of the items of information is displayed.

5 Examples of such a display are explained in detail subsequently with reference to Figs. 3 to 5.

Whilst, in the first region 16, messages which were transmitted via any service access points are displayed in chronological sequence, in order to display a course
10 of a characteristic feature of a group of messages, messages transmitted respectively only via specific service access points, in particular via one specific service access point, are evaluated and, from one criterion respectively of each of these messages, a
15 characteristic feature is determined by means of the selector 14.

After, for example, a specific service access point and a characteristic feature have been established by a user, that item of information respectively of the messages
20 which has a relationship with the characteristic feature is read in by means of the selector 14 from the storage device 13. Reading in of these items of information of the messages is effected selectively in this example only for those messages which have been transmitted via the
25 service access point established by the user. As a simple example, it can be determined by the selector 14, how many messages have been transmitted via a specific service access point per unit of time. In this example, the number of messages per unit of time is the
30 characteristic feature, in addition a specific or a plurality of specific service access points being able to be selected by a user. By means of the selector 14, from the entirety of the messages of all service access points stored in the storage device 13, that group of messages
35 which was transmitted via the service access point(s) established by the user can then be singled out. From the

5 respective real time, it is determined for these service
access points how many messages per unit of time were
transmitted.

In the second region 17 of the display device 15, the
characteristic feature, for instance a number of messages
10 per unit of time in the indicated example, is then
plotted via a basic scale. In the second region 17, hence
a graphic display relating to a characteristic feature
for specific messages is given, which permits a speedy
selection to be made from a large period of time which is
15 scanned during the test run. For this purpose, in the
course which is displayed in the second region 17 of the
display device 15, a selection must be made with a
selection means 18 by clicking on a specific point of the
displayed course, for example with a computer mouse as
20 selection means 18.

After such a selection of a specific point of the course
which is displayed in the second region 17, a sequence of
messages which corresponds to this specific point is read
in by means of the selector 14 from the storage device
25 13, preferably all the available information relating to
this sequence of messages being read in from the storage
device 13. These items of information relating to the
content, which are read in by means of selection of a
specific point in the course in the second region 17 only
30 for a limited sequence of messages, are then displayed in
the first region 16 of the display device 15 again in
table form.

A first view of such a display on a display device 15 is
shown in Fig. 3. The display shows a program window 19,
35 in the upper part of which, with horizontal splitting

5 of the program window 19, the first region 16 is disposed
and, in the lower part thereof, the second region 17.
Between the first region 16 and the second region 17 a
third region 20 and a fourth region 21 is configured in
the program window 19. The third region 20 and the fourth
10 region 21 serve for displaying for example the structure
of a message which is marked in the first region or of
additional detailed information relating to the
superordinate content-related items of information of an
individual message displayed in the table of the first
15 region 16.

In addition to the four regions 16, 17, 20 and 21, the
program window 19 shows a menu bar 22 and row of icons 23
as are known from computer programs for other
applications. As was already indicated, a sequence of
20 messages is displayed in tabular form in the first region
16, the individual columns 24.1 to 24.10 containing items
of information relating to the messages of the sequence.
Each entry for a message includes a line in the displayed
table.

25 In the first column 24.1, a serial number of the message
is displayed. The second column 24.2 contains a real
time at which the message was transmitted whereas, in
the third and fourth columns 24.3 and 24.4, a system
time to be associated respectively with the message is
30 displayed. The fifth column 24.5 contains data relating
to whether the respective message was produced by an end
system on the part of the base station or of the mobile
telephone subscriber.

In the sixth column 24.6 it is indicated which protocol
35 underlies the message. In the displayed embodiment, the

5 mobile telephone protocol used is Universal Mobile
 Telecommunications System (UMTS). A seventh column 24.7
 indicates from which of the layers according to the OSI
 reference model the relevant messages were sent. An
 eighth column 24.8 indicates correspondingly via which
 10 service access point the message was transmitted. In
 addition in Fig. 3 it can be detected that messages are
 transmitted via a multiplicity of service access points,
 which messages are temporally successive in so dense a
 manner that a sequence of messages transmitted via
 15 different service access points is displayed in the
 tabular display of the first region 16.

The selection of which items of information relating to
 the individual messages should be displayed in the first
 region 16 can be made by a user in a selection menu, so
 20 that for example the explained columns 24.1 to 24.8 and
 the two further columns 24.9 and 24.10 which relate to
 the type of transmitted message can be adjusted. With
 the help of the selection means 18, the user can mark an
 individual message in the tabular display in the first
 25 region 16 which is then displayed in bold or as a
 message 25 highlighted in color.

In addition to the information content of the message
 already displayed in the table of the first region 16,
 there is then displayed in the third region 20 the
 30 structure of this individual highlighted message 25
 relating to the highlighted message 25. The hierarchical
 structure is then reproduced in the third region 20 by
 indentation. In the fourth region 21, detailed items of
 information relating to the value of the highlighted
 35 message 25 of the first region 16 are displayed, the
 bitwise display of the individual structural elements

5 of the message here being in the foreground.

In contrast to the individual item of detailed information relating to an individual message, which is displayed in the three regions 16, 20 and 21, in the second region 17 a course 26 of a characteristic feature
10 for a multiplicity of messages, which are related to each other, is displayed. In the represented embodiment, a data load is displayed for example on the y axis 27, i.e. the quantity of data transmitted per unit of time via a specific service access point. The chosen unit in the
15 represented embodiment is kilobytes per second and relates to a service access point designated by BCH ("Broadcast Channel"), as is displayed in a legend 30 in the second region 17.

The entry in the legend 30 and the course 26, which is
20 displayed in the second region 17, can be coordinated in color, for example, so that a plurality of courses can also be displayed in the second region 17, nevertheless an unequivocal association being possible. The prerequisite for display of a plurality of courses in the
25 second region 17 is that, as a characteristic feature which is plotted on a y axis 27, the same variable is used and that in addition the reference variable of the basic scale on an x axis 28 is identical. For the course 26 represented in Fig. 3, the real time underlies the
30 basic scale for the x axis 28.

The second region 17 within the program window 19 is provided, in addition to use for displaying the course 26, also for displaying other items of information. For this purpose, register cards are provided in the second
35 region 17, which can be brought via corresponding index

5 tabs 29 in the foreground.

The sequence of messages, which is listed in the first region 16, relates to the messages within a specific period of time for the real time which is indicated in the second column 24.2. For the time region displayed in
10 the visible table, an associated frame 31 is displayed in the second region 17, with which frame a simple temporal association between the messages listed in the first region 16 and the temporal overall course of the characteristic feature, which is displayed in the second
15 region 17, is possible.

In order to display, in the first region 16 relative to the displayed sequence of messages, another sequence of messages with a temporally different position, another sequence of messages is read in with the associated
20 items of information by means of the selector 14 from the storage device 13. For this purpose, firstly a position of the course 26 is selected with the help of the selection means 18 in the second region 17. As a result, a selection of a specific point 32 is
25 implemented. The specific point 32 thereby relates only to the position on the respectively used basic scale, i.e. in the represented embodiment a specific point in time on the x axis 28 which serves as time axis of the real time.

30 In addition to the direct determination of a specific point 32 by clicking on a position in the displayed course 26 in the second region 17, it is also possible to set one or more markings 33.1 to 33.4 which establish respectively a specific point, without however already
35 selecting said point. The selection of that specific

5 point, which is to be associated with an individual
marking 33.1, 33.2, 33.3 or 33.4, is only effected
respectively when the relevant marking for example is
selected in turn via the selection means 18. By
selecting one of the corresponding markings 33.1 to
10 33.4, the specific point associated with the
respectively selected marking 33.1 to 33.4 is selected
indirectly and as a result the sequence of messages which
corresponds to this specific point is displayed in the
first region 16. With each selection of a specific
15 point, whether it be directly or indirectly by means of
a marking, a corresponding sequence of messages is read
in by means of the selector 14 from the storage device
13.

Alternatively, the sequence of messages displayed in the
20 first region 16 can be displaced also by activation of a
scroll bar, the frame 31 displayed in the second region
17 being displayed correspondingly displaced.

During production of the graphical output for the course
26 in the second region 17 based on additional items of
25 information which define for example specific points in
time of the real time in the storage device 13, also
further markings 34.1 and 34.2 can be set automatically.
With the help of these further markings 34.1 and 34.2 it
is possible to locate specific sequences of messages in
30 a simplified manner, which are of particular interest
during evaluation. For example an additional item of
information respectively can be stored by means of the
test scenario 6 in the storage device 13 relating to
those points in time at which attenuation changes during
35 implementation of the test, as is represented for the
two automatically set markings 34.1 and 34.2 in Fig. 3.

5 Just as the markings 33.1 to 33.4, the automatically set
markings 34.1 and 34.2 can be selected by means of the
selection means 18, and hence a sequence of messages can
be read in by means of the selector 14 and displayed in
the first region 16, for which sequence changed behavior
10 due to a jump during attenuation is expected.

In the second region 17, a short item of data 35.1 or
35.2 preferably relating to the further markings 34.1
and 34.2 is displayed, which item of data indicates the
cause for the entry of the additional item of
15 information in the storage device 13. In addition, it is
advantageous to display the markings 33.1 to 33.4, which
are manually set by a user, and the further markings
34.1 and 34.2 in a visually differentiable manner.

A further possible representation of a program window 19
20 is shown in Fig. 4, in which window in total three
courses 36, 36' and 36" are displayed in the second
region 17. The x axis 28 is again the time axis for real
time. Instead of the data load, the number of messages
for a plurality of layers of the OSI reference model per
25 unit of time is plotted on the y axis 27, in contrast to
the previous embodiment of Fig. 3. Information from the
messages of all the service access points of one layer of
the OSI reference model is thereby processed by the
selector 14, in order to determine a common
30 characteristic feature of the entire layer.

The number of messages transmitted via all the service
access points of a specific layer of the OSI reference
model is compiled as a sequence and displayed as a
corresponding course 36, 36' or 36". Since the
35 individual messages are arranged in tabular form in the

5 first region 16 merely on the basis of real time, in the
first region 16 of the embodiment of Fig. 4, the same
messages can be detected as in the embodiment of Fig. 3,
since in the altered representation of the second region
17 of Fig. 4, again no specific point deviating from the
10 specific point 32 in Fig. 3 was chosen. The position of
the frame 31, with which the sequence of messages
displayed in the first region 16 is reproduced as a time
span in the second region 17, therefore corresponds to
the frame 31, as is shown in Fig. 3 in the second region
15 17.

Between the respective displays in the second region 17,
as is shown in Fig. 3 or Fig. 4, a selection menu can be
selected for example by an operator, without the items
of information displayed in the remaining regions 16, 20
20 and 21 being changed, as long as the selection of the
specific point 32 in the second region 17 is not
changed, and hence a new sequence of messages from the
storage device 13 is read in by means of the selector
14. In the third embodiment in Fig. 5, the number of
25 repeatedly transmitted messages of a specific layer of
the OSI reference model is displayed as course 46 again
via the real time as x axis 28 instead of the data load
from Fig. 3 as characteristic feature. Correspondingly,
the unit of the y axis 27 is now the number of messages
30 per time interval. The meaning of the further markings
34.1 and 34.2 is in particular readily detectable, since
a rapid increase in the number of renewed transmissions
of messages of the displayed layer of the OSI reference
model is linked to the second step of increasing the
35 attenuation of the signal in the case of the further
marking 34.2.

5 In the displays of the second region chosen for
explanation, the real time was selected respectively as
basic scale of the x axis 28. Instead of a pure time axis
however, likewise the x axis 28 can be subdivided into
10 intervals of identical width, a specific number of
transmitted messages standing for each interval. Hence it
can readily be read off in the course, for example, how
the total number of transmitted messages are distributed
on the individual layers of the OSI reference model. An
unnecessary spread of the x axis 28 with the real time in
15 the periods of time in which in total only a small number
of messages is transmitted can be dispensed with, as a
result of which a particularly clear display is achieved.
The respective interval width is thereby preferably
adjustable by an operator for example by means of a
20 selection menu.

Instead of real time as basic scale for an x axis 28
configured as time axis, also a system time can be used,
such as for example a specific number of transmitted
frames (RFN; "Radio Frame Number") per interval or
25 transmitted chips per interval.

The invention is not restricted to the described
embodiments. The features of the embodiments can also be
combined together in an arbitrary manner.

While the present invention has been described in
30 connection with a number of embodiments and
implementations, the present invention is not so limited
but covers various obvious modifications and equivalent
arrangements, which fall within the purview of the
appended claims.